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GREAT COAST STORM CRASHES INTO SAVANNAH AND BRUNSWICK

Hurricane Sweeps Along South Georgia, Carrying Death and Destruction.

BIG BUILDINGS TUMBLE BEFORE THE FEARFUL WINDS

Many Lives Lost in the Cycloic Gales from the Sea. Forest City Is Damaged Over \$1,000,000, and the Loss at Brunswick Is \$500,000. Jacksonville Is Badly Wrecked.

Savannah, Ga., September 29.—Nine lives lost, a million dollars' worth of property destroyed is the record of the cyclone which swept Savannah from 11:30 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. today.

The loss of life and damage to property are yet mere estimates, and both may be greater than is now known.

The storm, which has been lurking in the eastern gulf for the last two days, swept rapidly across Florida at 8 o'clock this morning at Jacksonville, and with out warning burst upon Savannah at 11:30 o'clock.

In half an hour it had done its work. The streets were filled with wreckage; hardly a house in the city escaped without more or less damage, though there are comparatively few wrecks.

Three hours before the storm was at its height, the weather observer said that the wind would not exceed a velocity of thirty miles an hour.

It began to rise at 11 o'clock. Half an hour later it was blowing sixty miles an hour, and the air was filled with flying debris. When the wind reached a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour, the instruments at the weather station were blown away.

At noon the barometer dropped to 29.20, and at 12:30 o'clock p.m. was 28.95.

The storm was terrific in its intensity, exceeding that of the great cyclone of 1892, which devastated South Carolina's coast.

The shortness of its duration was all that saved a complete annihilation of everything within its range.

The storm came from the southeast and swept directly over the city. Hardly a public building escaped its fury. The forests around the city were laid in swaths.

Wrecked by Wind's Fury.

The parks are in ruins, and many buildings were razed to the ground. The immense Plant System passenger depot was the first building in the path of the storm, and was a complete wreck.

The magnificent train of the Plant system, exhibited at the Cotton States exposition and stored in the shed, was wrecked and the cars are almost a total loss.

The Central Railroad and Georgia and Alabama railroad freight warehouses, on the opposite side of the city, were unroofed and the walls demolished.

The public market was blown in.

The theater was partially unroofed, and the Second Baptist church is almost a total wreck.

The Savannah hospital and the Georgia infirmary were unroofed.

The City and Suburban street railway car sheds, in which were stored twenty cars, were blown down.

The Georgia Hussars' armory was badly damaged.

Shipping Damage Less.

The damage to the shipping was less than

The Norwegian bark Rosenius, anchored in the harbor, was capsized.

The German bark Cuba, loaded with naval stores for Hamburg, went aground below the city.

The bark Mizpah, loaded with naval stores and ready for sea, was blown against the training wall five miles below the city and is lying on her side.

The tug Robert Turner went to pieces against the government jetty near the mouth of the Savannah river. Three of her crew and the captain, C. J. Murphy, were lost. The others were rescued by a tug.

Two vessels at Quarantine were blown across the river and are high and dry.

The United States revenue steamer Tybee sustained slight damage. Small boats were thrown about in every direction.

The Flori left at 3 a.m. with a heavy cargo for Brunswick. She is in charge of Captain Jenkins, her owner. The steamer Governor Safford, Captain Strohbar, was to leave Beaufort for Savannah at 10 a.m.

Grave fears are entertained for the vessel. She was due at Tybee at 12 o'clock, and it is thought the storm was at that hour at its height at the island.

The steamboat Star arrived from Bluffton at 11 o'clock, getting in just in time.

The bark Hilda, owned in Savannah, left last night for Brunswick in tow of the tug Cynthia and no news has been received of her.

Estimates of \$100,000 to \$150,000 is believed to be a low estimate of the damage to the shipping.

Communication Cut Off.

Telegraphic communication was cut off at the beginning of the storm, and not a wire has been working in any direction since noon, this report being sent by train for transmission from Millen, Ga.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has its forces of linemen out in all directions to re-establish communication.

The only train to arrive in the city since the storm began is the northbound Plant system fast fail, which arrived two hours late, and is still here awaiting information as to the condition of the track north of here.

A special train was sent out late this afternoon over the Plant system, but it has not yet returned. The Central railroad will run out a special train tonight. No trains have passed over the Florida Central and Peninsula railroad.

One of the most complete wrecks is Forsythe park, which was the pride of the city. Three-fourths of the trees are blown down, torn up by the roots, and are laying in every direction. The city is in a tangle of wires.

The street car lines stopped running soon after the blow began, and the cars are standing on the tracks in every part of the city, but blocked in by trees and the debris of fallen buildings. The warehouses on the river front were heavily damaged.

Nearly every store in the retail section of the city was more or less damaged.

Shipping Damage Less.

The damage to the shipping was less than

4,000.

Jacob L. Beach, residence partly wrecked; damage to house and contents \$5,000.

Mills' residence partly wrecked; damage to house and contents \$5,000.

Water Company's big tank collapsed and was partly wrecked; loss \$1,000.

Downings Company's wholesale grocery warehouse, roof blown off; damage severe.

Brunswick Grocery Company, wholesale, roof blown off; damage severe.

The Savannah Guano Company's mills, Comer, Hull & Co.'s guano works, and

J. B. Wright, three-story marble front store, partly wrecked, damage \$3,000.

H. S. McCreary's residence crushed, damage \$1,000.

E. H. Mason & Co., ship chandlers, building partly wrecked, damage \$2,000.

Mallory Steamship Company and Southern Railway Company freight sheds and warehouses, damage \$1,000 each.

Brunswick steam laundry building and three buildings alongside wrecked, damage \$5,000.

William Anderson's building and stock, damaged \$1,000.

Brunswick brick building and warehouse, damage \$3,500; J. S. Wright building, damage \$1,000; Wenz Grocery building, damage \$500. Plant system shops, damage \$500.

Churches Suffered Also.

St. Athanasius Episcopal church and school buildings totally wrecked, damage \$5,000.

St. Judd's Episcopal church, wrecked, damage \$2,500.

St. Mark's Episcopal church, wrecked, damage \$1,000.

Bryant Baptist church, colored, damaged \$500.

African Methodist Episcopal church totally wrecked, damage \$2,500.

Oglethorpe bank building damaged \$1,000. Mills block on Monk street partly wrecked, loss \$2,000.

Crovatt block unroofed and brick cornices blown off, damage \$4,000.

Scarlett blocks on each side New Castle street damaged \$2,500.

At Quarantine station the main buildings were partially wrecked, loss \$1,000.

At St. Simon's mills, as far as heard from, the Episcopal church is totally wrecked, loss \$3,500.

Damage to Hilton & Dodge's Lumber Company's mills and dry kiln \$10,000.

Damage to stores and private residences, \$5,000—low calculation.

No access to St. Simon's hotel and damage not known.

At Altamaha Lumber mills, near Brunswick, damage to stock, buildings and wharves, \$5,000.

Damages to Ships.

Two American schooners, the Greenleaf Johnson and Hugh Kelly loading there, were blown behind the lumber docks.

The eastern warehouse at the new docks of the Southern railway is demolished and about 100 railroad cars are unroofed. All the telephone, telegraph and electric light wires are down. Damage to these is estimated at \$50,000.

Barks Encarnacion (Spanish) and Subira, loaded with lumber for Valencia, partly dismasted, full of water and ashore. H. L. Routh, with a cargo of lumber ties for New York, is ashore; windlass broken, both anchors out and fathoms of chain, chains easy.

Longfellow (Norwegian), Captain Svendsen, cargo naval stores, broke loose from her moorings and is ashore; lays easy.

Poseidon (Norwegian), Captain Petersen, partly loaded with naval stores, seven planks in her side next to the wharf smashed.

The entire country along the river is laid to waste, and one man was killed at White Oak. Indications tonight are that a heavy loss of life has resulted throughout southeast Georgia and northern Florida.

C. W. DEMING.

HE WAS IN THE BIG STORM

Mr. H. L. Merrill Tells About Brunswick's Misfortune—He Saw the Sad Destruction.

A disastrous hurricane swept over Brunswick and along the Georgia coast yesterday morning.

Meager reports have been received from the storm center which indicate that the hurricane was one of terrific force, and that great damage and probable loss of life resulted.

All of the wires along the coast and for a distance of fifty miles in the interior are down, and up to a late hour last night communication had not been restored to Brunswick, Savannah or Charleston.

The weather bureau received no reports from the coast cities last night.

The wires are down for a distance of forty or fifty miles this side of Brunswick, and no information has been received from that place except by a train which left there while the storm was still raging.

The train was delayed in Brunswick two hours yesterday morning, the engine being unable to make headway against the wind, which was blowing at a high velocity.

Wind and water wreaked destruction, and as the train left Brunswick the streets were filled with debris, wires, telephone and telegraph poles, and parts of buildings blown down and carried away.

People were injured by flying objects, and one lady was killed at Everett, a small station a few miles from Brunswick.

The railroad tracks were obstructed by trees and poles, and the only train which came through from Brunswick was preceded by a wrecking train and crew for a distance of twenty miles, the crew clearing the track of debris and trees.

Mr. H. N. Merrill, of the Atlanta Telephone Exchange, reached Atlanta last night from Brunswick at 9 o'clock, having the only passenger on the Southern phone who came through from Brunswick yesterday morning. Others boarded the train before the storm began raging, but they left it to return to their homes, expecting to find them demolished. Mr. Merrill states that the city of Brunswick is badly damaged, and that in coming out of the city he saw the masts of three sunken ships in the Brunswick harbor. The latter were blown away from their moorings and sunk by the great waves of the sea, which threatened to destroy all of Brunswick's shipping interests.

Mr. Merrill says that the famous old gun boat, the Monitor, was blown away from her pier and was floating helplessly in the harbor some distance from the shore when he left the city. He states that the roof of the Oglethorpe hotel, the leading hotel of Brunswick, was blown away, and that other big buildings were totally or partially wrecked. Many small houses in the suburbs were blown down, and the water rushed through the streets in torrents, carrying property, furniture and valuables toward the harbor.

About 12 o'clock the storm had spent its greatest force, and before the passengers received subject to delay. The train played havoc with the wires at all points, however, that three ships, names

unknown, had been sunk, one of which was a large, three-masted vessel. The docks were badly damaged along the railroad tracks, and it is believed by Mr. Merrill that great damage was done in the center of Brunswick, where the roofs and chimneys of buildings were blown off to the streets.

WIND SIXTY-TWO MILES HOUR.

Charleston Had Rapid Moving Breezes With the Dark Clouds.

Charleston, S. C., September 29.—About 11 o'clock the sky filled up with swiftly moving clouds and the wind became most boisterous. Showers, lasting a few minutes each, occurred frequently, and by 12 o'clock the wind and rain made walking very disagreeable. From noon until about 2 o'clock the wind rose rapidly and the official record showed that sixty-two miles per hour was reached. Trees, fences, gutters and loose signs came down, and umbrellas and hats went up.

Almost before the storm had reached a serious point here it was understood that the city was partially shut off from telegraphic communication with the world. At 5 o'clock this afternoon inquiries at the offices of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies developed the fact that Charleston was absolutely cut off from the world. Not a wire was working in any direction. During the height of the storm hundreds of people in rubber coats and mackintoshes went down on the south and east battery. The bay was a grand sight. Over the sea wall on both fronts the waves dashed cataracts. The walls and grass plots on the south side were submerged about 1 o'clock and the water extended to the asphalt driveway. In some places it was three or four feet deep.

No lives were lost or serious damage done.

Women Weep, Men Work.

Men stood on tops of houses cutting limbs aloof that had crashed through their roofs.

Women wept as they viewed their household goods under collapsed houses, while in many places laborers struggled to clear the passage for teams to cart their goods to a safe place.

Tonight not a light is burning, save lamps and candles, while those whose business calls them out carefully wend their way through a network of fallen wires and masses of debris.

Along the bay front families of men known to have been out in open boats are watching for their return, with little hope for their safety.

The steamer Hesse, for Darien, with passengers aboard, was caught in the storm and blew in vain for assistance. Captain Sapp's still, all his mill and turpentine farm are destroyed; loss \$10,000.

COLUMBIA WAS NOT TOUCHED.

FIFTY Miles Below and Above Houses Were Blown Away.

Columbia, S. C., September 29.—(Special.)

The storm did not touch Columbia, but fifty miles below and above houses were blown down. No report of lives lost.

TWO BOWS COTTAGES UNROOFED

Wind and Rain Storm Severe at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., September 29.—A heavy rain and wind storm struck Charlotte this afternoon.

It was the severest in the northern portion of the city, in the vicinity of the gingam mill. The washhouse at the mill was partially blown down and the roofs were lifted from two rows of operatives' cottages. No one was injured.

A HURRICANE AT BALTIMORE.

Streets Submerged in Water and Schooner Broken From Moorings.

Baltimore, Md., September 29.—A severe southeast hurricane striking this city at 11 o'clock tonight. Houses were unroofed, wires prostrated, windows smashed and sign boards blown from their fastenings.

The high wind forced the water in the harbor up into the bed of the streets and almost the entire water front is submerged. Several schooners tied up at the Pratt street wharf broke from their moorings and are resting in the middle of Pratt street. The lower floors and cellars of warehouses were flooded. The storm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, arrived almost simultaneously with the closing of the theaters. Several street car lines were tied up because of damaged trolley wires.

A HURRICANE AT MACON.

Five Miles Below and Above Houses Were Blown Away.

Columbia, S. C., September 29.—(Special.)

The storm did not touch Columbia, but fifty miles below and above houses were blown down. No report of lives lost

HANNA AS PURCHASER

How He Proposes To Buy Votes in the Middle West.

WILL GET BLOCKS OF FIVE

Another Demand Made on Corporations for Money.

CHICAGO BANKER'S VERY QUEER ATTITUDE

Says Silver Dollar Is Worth Only 53 Cents and Refuses To Pay Gold—He Is Liar or Thief.

Chicago, September 29.—(Special)—From all sources encouraging news has been received at democratic and silver headquarters during the past week.

On the other hand the republican committee is giving no evidence of confidence. Chairman Hanna has been east for a week. He realizes the desperate straits of the republican candidate and went to raise more money. He has made his demand upon the large corporations interested in the perpetuation of the gold standard and in controlling congressional legislation. He has told them plainly that more money must be furnished or Bryan will be president.

Mr. Hanna proposes to organize the voters of the middle western states in blocks of five, after the manner of one Dudley, of Indiana. He proposes to purchase 75,000 votes in the state of Illinois alone, calculating that this can be done for \$5 per capita. In addition to this he proposes that the corporations shall coerce every voter in their employ; and when necessary a small financial consideration shall be added to the coercion. Hanna proposes to buy the states of Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana and Iowa.

Fortunately for the people, however, the Australian ballot prevails. Under that system neither purchase nor coercion can be enforced.

From sources which are presumably reliable I have it that the republican committee will have no less than \$5,000,000 available for the purpose of electing McKinley. The mass of this money has been extracted by force from the great corporations and trusts of the country. All manner of pledges have been made, among them a pledge on the part of Mr. Hanna that he will elect his man. That remains to be seen. The best information is that he cannot do it.

Indeed the reports which have been received at democratic headquarters during the past week are of the most encouraging nature. It is figured, with confidence, that Bryan will carry every vote in the south and every state west of the Mississippi river. Both Iowa and Minnesota are now included. Without any one of the eastern states, or without any of the middle western states, he will, therefore, have sufficient votes to elect. The south and west alone will do it, with a few votes to spare. Added to this the chances are that the democrats will carry both Michigan and Illinois. They may lose Indiana by a very small majority, although that is by no means certain.

The complications in New York have perhaps lost that state to the democratic candidate. Hill's duplicity is at the bottom of it.

I spoke of Illinois. The republican national committee has just made a canvass of this state outside of Chicago, or Cook county. Four years ago the state outside of Cook county went republican by 6,000 majority. The democrats carried Cook county, and, therefore, won the state. This time the republican poll shows that the democratic candidate will come to Cook county with not less than 20,000 majority in the state; therefore, the result in this state depends entirely upon this county. The republicans are making boasts that they will carry it by 60,000. On the other hand, Governor Altgeld and the democratic managers claim it by 30,000.

Senator Jones went to New York Sunday evening to have a conference with Senator Gorman and other members of the national committee about the situation in New York and other Atlantic states. The senator is yet hopeful that the situation in New York may be straightened out in order that the democrats may win the state. It would be well, but New York is not necessary to Bryan's election.

The republican managers are endeavoring to make the "federal interference" clause in the democratic platform one of the chief issues. They are now, and have been for several months, raising the cry of anarchism against it. That has probably driven many men into the republican ranks who might otherwise have voted for Bryan.

In raising this cry of anarchism the republican managers seem to have forgotten that the republican platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860 contains a plank almost identical with the one contained in the democratic platform of 1860, to which the two planks, compare them for yourself.

In your article recently printed on the money question you say that a silver dollar is worth \$3 cents, yet you return to me 500 silver dollars in place of 500 gold dollars which I deposited with you. If your statement is correct that a silver dollar is worth but 53 cents then you are a thief; if it is not correct you must be a liar."

And with this the reverend gentleman retired from the portals of the bank.

The programme of the gold conspirators has gone on until the end of the campaign is to claim everything for McKinley. To give color to these claims instructions have been given by Mark Hanna to the great corporations and manufacturing concerns of the country to inaugurate a reign of terrorism among their employees; to suppress all evidence of Bryan sentiment in the ranks of labor; to compel workingmen to march at the chariot wheels of the gold depot, and to chant praises to the tyrant under pain of starvation. No such indignity has been offered to free men since the foundation of the republic. Every big republican shop in Chicago has turned its list of employees to the McKinley managers and has delivered them body, boots and baggage to Mark Hanna and Henry C. Payne to be used by them October 9th in the so-called McKinley demonstration. In other words, free labor in Chicago is to be slaughtered to congress on a ringing free coinage platform.

The democratic managers are in possession of the most complete evidence showing the existence of this conspiracy and within the next two or three days a complete list of the corporations and firms in Chicago that have delivered their employees to the McKinley managers will be published, together with the orders issued by them to their employees.

The national labor bureau, acting in connection with democratic headquarters, is making a thorough investigation of the situation and already has in its possession evidence of the most sensational character. The national labor bureau will not stop at an exposure of this damnable conspiracy, but will also take steps to punish the perpetrators for infamous violation of the federal statutes.

In their anxiety to deliver the labor vote to McKinley these corporations and manufacturing monopolists have evidently forgotten that there is a heavy penalty attached to such actions as they have been guilty of during the past two or three weeks. The United States statutes bearing on this subject read as follows:

ALL BUT ONE DISTRICT

BRYAN TO TAMMANY **WANTS PAY FOR LICK**

Alabama Has Eight Single Standard Congressional Candidates.

FIRST ALONE WITHOUT BOLTER

Conventions Yesterday Complete the List of Aspirants for Cleveland's Favor.

Montgomery, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—The boltorite conventions in most of the congressional districts of Alabama were held today. It appears they were small affairs, most of the votes being cast by proxy.

No nomination has been or will be made in the first district. The explanation given by the bolters is that Mr. Taylor, the democratic nominee, is a sound money man. As a matter of fact, he was a sound money man until the democratic national committee made a ruling on the money question, but he acceded to the will of the majority and accepted the nomination to congress on a ringing free coinage platform.

The only district in which the national democrats appear to have the ghost of a showing to win is in the ninth, the Birmingham district. Mr. Lawson, who has been nominated, is a man of good capacity and has good financial backing. The republicans of the district have withdrawn their nominee, T. H. Aldrich, the present congressman, and will give Mr. Lawson their undivided support. The democratic leaders of the ninth, however, feel no fears. They say they will get practically all of the popular support in that district.

The reports from today's conventions as received at the Constitution's bureau here are as follows:

First District.

Mobile, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—The national democrats have determined to hold no convention and put out no nomination. Mr. G. W. Taylor, the democratic nominee, is a sound money man, but when his party broke up into two, he was compelled to accept Mr. Hodgeson, and it is alleged that while Mr. Hodgeson was under arrest the gatekeeper struck him in the face with his fist. Hence the suit brought by Mr. Hodgeson.

There is but one gallery in the hall and in a very short space of time this was jammed. The seats had been removed from the orchestra floor for the purpose of economizing space and the crowd was compelled to stand throughout the meeting.

It was one solid mass, enthusiastic from the start and good natured, despite the uncomfortable environment. The hall had been but sparsely decorated with flags and banners. Over the platform were the portraits of Bryan and Sewall. In the gallery was stationed a brass band and the patriotic tunes rendered aroused the exuberance of the crowd. A liberal supply of small American flags were passed around and these were kept continuously waving by the enthusiastic shouters. Tammany was determined that every word uttered by Mr. Bryan should be heard by those in the hall.

Second District.

Evergreen, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—Hon. Thomas H. Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, was nominated by acclamation for congress here today by the democratic convention of the single standard district. Mr. Clark was not in attendance, but he had sent a telegram to the convention, and will give Mr. Lawson his undivided support. The democratic leaders of the ninth, however, feel no fears. They say they will get practically all of the popular support in that district.

Third District.

Eufaula, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—Hon. G. W. Comer was nominated several weeks ago for congress in this district by the single standard democratic delegates. Since that time he has been speaking throughout the district, having had several joint debates with Mr. Clayton, the democratic nominee. Mr. Clayton is believed to be sure of election.

Fifth District.

Calera, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—The single standard democratic convention of the fifth district met here this morning, organized and adjourned until tomorrow.

Sixth District.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—Tuscaloosa delegates, representing Tuscaloosa, Walker, Sumter and Green counties, composed the convention today. J. H. Flinn was temporary and J. P. Clark, of Eutaw, permanent chairman. A. S. Vandagriff, of Tuscaloosa, was nominated by acclamation. No other name was presented.

Seventh District.

Cullman, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—Hon. George H. Parker, a lawyer and member of the state legislature, was nominated for congress here today by the district convention of single standard democrats. He accepted and promised to make a very vigorous campaign for election. J. R. Novell, of Etowah, was chairman of the convention.

Eighth District.

Douglas, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—The single standard democratic convention of the eighth, Alabama congressional district, was held several weeks ago, and Mr. W. W. Calahan, a Decatur attorney, was nominated for congress. He is opposed by General Joseph Wheeler, of Lawrence county, democrat; O. W. Day, of Morgan, populist, and O. H. Howell, of Madison, republican. There appears now to be little doubt of General Wheeler's re-election.

Ninth District.

Birmingham, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—Archibald Lawson of Greensboro, Hale county, was unanimously nominated for congress here today, by the bolters of the ninth district. He will get the support of the republicans, that party having withdrawn its nominee, T. H. Aldrich, in his favor.

LONDON CABMEN DEMOCRATIC.

Takers of Fares Object to Any of Their Build Having Privileges.

London, September 29.—The strike of the London cabmen is spreading rapidly. There are now 1,500 cab drivers out and the number is fast increasing.

The strike struck against the operation of a system by which only privileged cabs are allowed to solicit passengers at the railway stations.

FOURTEEN ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Apparent Reaction in Some London Papers Causes Rejoicing.

Constantinople, September 29.—The porte has issued a statement rejoicing at the apparent reaction in some of the London newspapers against the excessive agitation in Great Britain, which it considers inexcusable for the terror in Constantinople, the foreign residents naturally fearing the wrath of the Mussulmans at the insults to the sultan uttered by the speakers at the public meetings and by the journals of England. The statement on record is as follows:

"My friends, I quote you what the republican candidate only five years ago said of the president of the United States. I quote you the language in which the republican party denounced the policy of Cleveland. (Loud hisses and deep groans.)

The second and last delegation of the British and Irish railroad men in northern India. With the delegation were 200 farmers and about sixty ladies. There were upward of 500 railroad men in the delegation, and Judge W. L. Penfield of Auburn, Ind., was the spokesman. In response to the speech at Toledo showed that he understood that the fundamental principle that underlies the money question, namely, that the value of a dollar depends on the number of dollars.

"The porte does not associate the British nation, for which it has the highest regard, with the agitation of a few hot-brained politicians who are led astray by their enemies. The movement in the European nations, far more than the wooring of England, help the porte to protect foreigners and Turkish subjects in the capital against the plots of Armenian revolutionists.

"Despite the organized agitation, vituperation and clamorous provocation emanating from London, the porte has succeeded by dint of energy and watchfulness in proving to Europe that the alarm of its English friends is unfounded.

"The porte does not associate the British nation, for which it has the highest regard, with the agitation of a few hot-brained politicians who are led astray by their enemies.

"The movement in the European nations, far more than the wooring of England, help the porte to protect foreigners and Turkish subjects in the capital against the plots of Armenian revolutionists.

"Why He Goss Before the People.

Jersey City, N. J., September 29.—In his trip through to New York this afternoon Mr. Bryan made a brief speech at the Academy of Music here and a braver one to the crowd outside the building. In the course of his speech he said:

"One of the reasons why, in this cam-

Wigwam Has Not Held Such a Compact Mass in Decades.

SOLID AND ENTHUSIASTIC

American Flags Were Kept Continually Waving by Shouters.

OVERFLOW ENOUGH TO MAKE SEVEN MEETINGS

Chicago and Buffalo Platforms Endorsed—Sight of Bryan Set the Audience Wild With Shouts.

Telephone Wires To Go Under Ground. Republicans Listen to Imported Speaker—Registers Busy.

Macon Man Sues a Railroad Because a Gatekeeper Hit Him.

TRAMP IS GIVEN A VERDICT

Two Balls Into Her Brain.

Jealous Man Murders a Woman and Is Arrested.

Two Balls Into Her Brain.

St. Louis, Mo., September 29.—(Special)—The boltorite convention of the city court has been engaged today in the trial of the case of Henry Hodgeson against the Central railroad for \$10,000 damages.

One night some time ago Mr. Hodgeson went to the union passenger depot to meet a lady relative who was coming from the Central station from Atlanta. The gatekeeper, Mr. J. S. Simmons, it is alleged, did not wish to admit Mr. Hodgeson into that portion of the depot where the tracks are. When the train was about to enter Mr. Hodgeson passed through the gate. The gatekeeper hit him in the head with a stick and struck him in the face with his fist. Hence the suit brought by Mr. Hodgeson.

Plaintiff Won.

After being out several hours, the city

court in the case of Higgins against

the Southern railroad rendered a verdict

of \$10,000 damages. Higgins was

worn out by the trial and was

unable to stand up.

One of the first things he did

was to go to the hospital.

He was admitted to the hospital

and died the next day.

Engineer and Fireman Hurt

Two Freight Trains Collide Twenty Miles From Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., September 29.—(Special)—A rear end collision occurred between two freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville road at Saginaw, twenty miles below here, this afternoon. Both engines were northbound.

Freight No. 28 was run into by No. 74.

Freight No. 74 was run into by No. 28.

Both engines were northbound.

FROM ALTAR TO JAIL

Texasman Kills His Sweetheart's Uncle
as They Elope.

FICKLE HEART CAUSES CRIME

Leaves His Bride's Side To Occupy
a Prison Cell.

BURTON'S BETROTHED WEDS WINFREY

Maid Breaks Engagement To Run
away With Old Suitor Who
Kills Her Uncle.

Nashville, Tenn., September 29.—(Special.) One of the most deplorable and sensational tragedies that ever occurred in West Tennessee was enacted at Somerville last night when J. H. Winfrey, Jr., shot and killed Peter D. Crawford, and within an hour married Crawford's niece.

It seems that Winfrey was an old sweetheart of Miss Sallie Weatherly's, but recently she became engaged to Louis Burton, of Somerville. Mr. Burton called on her last night and was discussing their marriage, which was to occur October 6th when Winfrey was announced and entered the parlor. Burton left in a few minutes, complaining of a severe headache.

He had not been gone long when Miss Weatherly entered her mother's room and kissed her goodby, saying she had decided to marry Winfrey and was going away with him at once.

Mrs. Weatherly attempted to persuade her not to do so, and failing in this called Crawford, who was out in the yard, talking to a negro. Crawford came and interrupted them at the gate, and it is presumed attempted to keep the couple from running off.

Winfrey resisted and pulling his pistol shot Crawford twice, both balls going through the heart, killing him instantly.

Winfrey and Miss Weatherly both jumped into Winfrey's buggy and drove to Somerville, where they were married by Rev. F. G. Throgmorton. Winfrey was arrested soon after the marriage by Sheriff Boswell.

He offered no resistance, saying he had shot Crawford in self-defense, while Crawford was beating him. Winfrey's face and head are badly bruised, substantiating his statement.

Crawford, the dead man, was a brave old confederate soldier. He belonged to the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment of Tennessee volunteers, Chatham's brigade.

Winfrey is a well-known young man of good family.

HAS MONEY IN THE BANK.

Mr. Harrison Objects to the Lessees Checking It Out.

Athens, Ga., September 29.—(Special)—Mr. Martin H. Dooly, of Atlanta, gave bond this morning in the sum of \$10,000 and assumed charge of the Northeastern railroad as temporary receiver.

The order of Judge Hutchins appointing Mr. Dooly receiver was filed with the clerk of the superior court yesterday.

The allegations in the petition of Mr. J. P. Harrison are in full, and he states that he is his partner in the firm of A. E. Richards & Co., lessors of the Northeastern; that M. H. Dooly was appointed general manager of the road and was the only person authorized to receive and pay out money; that Mr. Richards appointed himself general manager and Mr. W. S. Witham treasurer and his authority, and that Witham is drawing a \$600 salary for which he does nothing.

The petitioner also alleges that the money of the road is deposited in the Exchange bank of Athens subject to the check of W. S. Witham and that he has given no bond.

There comes a sensational charge that Witham and Richards have been in receipt of the money of their individual benefit and profit. It is alleged that sums amounting to \$4,500 were checked out by Witham and \$600 by Richards during the month of September. It alleges that \$6,705 is now on deposit at the bank and that the rental of \$1,650 due the state September 1, 1896, remains unpaid.

The allegation is made that the bondsmen are getting uneasy and that Richards is involved.

The prayer of the petitioner is that Richards and Witham be enjoined from further authority over the money of the road; that a receiver be appointed; that Witham be compelled to pay back \$3,600 and Richards \$600.

The suit may be dissolved by the defendants giving bond in the sum of \$15,000 to hold Harrison harmless at the final trial of the case. It is not known whether or not such a bond will be given.

Mr. Richards' side of the case was presented in today's issue of The Constitution, in which he denied all the allegations of Mr. Harrison. A lively fight is expected over the matter when it comes up for a hearing in this city before Judge Hutchins on October 17th.

WOMEN FOR HOME PRODUCTS.

Elberton Garden Club Stimulates an Interest in Its Fair.

Elberton, Ga., September 29.—(Special)—Mrs. M. G. Long, president of the Elberton Garden club, has distributed a prospectus of the coming fair to be held on the 14th and 15th of October. This prospectus contains rules and premiums lists for the fair.

These annual fairs have added much to the interest of home products among the ladies and are a source of great pleasure to the people generally. A very large display of flowers and vegetables has been promised.

COTTON IS BEING RUSHED IN.

Elberton Has Handled the Fleecy Staple in Excess of Past Seasons.

Elberton, Ga., September 29.—(Special)—Mrs. M. G. Long, president of the Elberton Garden club, has distributed a prospectus of the coming fair to be held on the 14th and 15th of October. This prospectus contains rules and premiums lists for the fair.

Entries at Gravestones.

First race, one-and-one-sixteenths of a mile—Bullard 111, Stockbridge 111, St. Rogues 111, Clun 111, Florida 108, Simonian 108, Sly 108, Hewitt 108, Vicksburg 108, Number 108, Second race, one-and-one-sixteenths of a mile—Aman 111, Bragalone 111, Contractor 111, Maxime Elliott 108, Ballyron 108, Chatter 108, feet 108, One Chance 108, L B 108, Red 108, Third race, one-and-one-sixteenths miles—Third race—Gold Crest 108, Tom Cromwell 108, Con House 108, Ideal 108, Valley 108, St. Joe 108, Bullard 108.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Amer 107, Haliford 107, Runaway 107, Hart 107, Elliott 107, Amherst 107, Patriot 107, Medina 107, Argentina 107.

Fifth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Henderson 108, Brighten 108, Bell T 108, Nana H 108, Hurl 108, Brighton 108, Friendship 108, Henderson 108, Leopold 108.

Sixth race, two miles—Midway 107, Southern 107, Bullard 107, Phoenix 108, Georgia 108, Atlanta 108.

odists To Build a Church

September 29.—(Special)—

One of the beautiful

and Jewish synagogues

in this city, the earliest

one, is preparing to follow suit

and on a splendid brick

MADDUX HAS WORKED HARD
CONGRESSIONAL CHINEE SURE
TO WIN IN EIGHTH.

Governor Atkinson and Senator Gordon Will Address Others of Floyd County.

Rome, Ga., September 29.—(Special)—Hon. John W. Floyd, a fox car home from Washington in the form of a convalescent from along sick of sickness and plunged into the fight with an energy and determination that has never for a moment relaxed.

He has been nearly every day in every county in the state's congressional district, and is not winning his work by delivering two speeches a day there. Walker, Chattooga and Floyd units during the present week.

He has met with an enthusiastic reception wherever he appears and his election is a overwhelming victory. His opponents, who he made but a few futile attempts to get a hearing, on several occasions have tried to get his various opponents to tell him the stump, but they invariably refused at the last moment and their cast efforts appear to be more to hold the tie together than with any hope of winning.

Floyd's Great Day.

Monday, October 6th, Governor Atkinson will address the citizens of Floyd the change from Tuesday to Wednesday, a session is making arrangements to give him.

Notice is being sent over the country so that all may have an opportunity of hearing the distinguished speaker for the last time during this memorable campaign. It will be the biggest day of the season of political agitation for Rome and Floyd county.

MONEY READY TO PAY ALL BILLS

Democratic National Committee Not Debt and Such Reports Are Untrue

Chicago, September 29.—Assertions by Chicago papers that the Democratic national committee is hopelessly involved in debt have brought out a vigorous denial from

"Every bill has been promptly paid," said Kimbrough Jones, son of the chairman, to-day. "More is more, while the committee is not rich, it is able to pay all bills that may be presented." The report is a lie, he said.

Winfrey and Miss Weatherly both jumped into Winfrey's buggy and drove to Somerville, where they were married by Rev. F. G. Throgmorton. Winfrey was arrested soon after the marriage by Sheriff Boswell.

He offered no resistance, saying he had shot Crawford in self-defense, while Crawford was beating him. Winfrey's face and head are badly bruised, substantiating his statement.

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Winfrey is a well-known young man of good family.

MOON DEMANDS A QUICK TRIAL

Crowds Gather To Avenge the Quintuple Murder of Cotton Family.

New Orleans, La., September 29.—The brutal quintuple murder of John Cotton, four miles south of Independence, Tangipahoa parish, came very near culminating in trouble.

The citizens united today in a demand for the delivery of Johnson, the murderer, and his alleged accomplice, Arch Joiner, both negroes.

A mob formed from all the adjoining parishes and reports from Amite City say 5,000 enraged citizens are collecting and will move on that town, that being where Arch Joiner is imprisoned. John Johnson, the murderer, was condemned to the parish penitentiary in this city, and one of the demands of the mob is that he be removed to the scene of the crime.

About two hundred of the citizens of the country adjacent to Independence rode into town to demand justice, and a committee of the citizens in the courthouse, and after a protracted conference an agreement was reached which was accepted by both sides.

The joint committee, after being in session for two hours, gave out the following statement:

"The committee representing the citizens of the parish of Tangipahoa met a committee representing the citizens of Amite City, and after due consultation the citizens' committee being satisfied with statements of the law and facts, have concluded to return to their homes and vocations, the law officers having promised to bring John Johnson to as speedily as possible to trial, and that we will get our cotton handled if Charleson and Wilmington cannot afford to do it.

"All I ask of you farmers who have entered this fight and instructed me to act for you is to now stand by me. Don't give me any trouble, we have agreed to let you all go bales up to today. This means the loss of 33,000 bales of cotton. The Cincinnati Wire Company has sold several thousand bales. I don't know exactly how many, but I am satisfied that there has been enough ordered to bale up to 30,000 bales."

This cotton forms one railroad channel and to one portland we can make it interesting to see people who can be induced to handle or extra-baled cotton. I repeat, don't get riled because it could be accepted.

"In '93 Noble cotton exporters sent a man to my farm in Union county, and bought my cotton and that of my neighbors, \$20 bales, weight at our gins, and we delivered it at \$100 per ton. I repeat, I am to as speedily as possible to trial, under the law and rule of the court, and to have the posse and militia dismissed to their homes today.

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A PRODIGAL BROTHER

Mrs. Jones Received a Visit from a Long Lost Brother.

HADN'T SEEN HIM IN YEARS
Came to Town With Him Yesterday
and Was Touched for \$25.

NOW SHE IS MOURNING HIS DEPARTURE

Relates the Story of His Unbrotherly Conduct to the Police—A Cool Fellow's Work.

A neatly-dressed, middle-aged woman walked into the office of the detectives at the station house yesterday afternoon and told an amusing story of how she had been victimized by a shrewd swindler. Her name is Mrs. Eliza Jones, and she lives near Harlan, Ga. She is a widow and is fairly well to do.

Last Thursday a neatly-dressed young man appeared at her home and gave his name as Maxwell. He questioned her about her people, and finding that she had a young brother whom she had not seen for years, the stranger made the startling announcement to her that the young brother stood before her.

Mrs. Jones was at once amazed and overcome with joy. She fell into the arms of her supposed brother and her tears flowed copiously. There were then reminiscences of family history, of which young Maxwell displayed remarkable knowledge, and he had no trouble in establishing himself in the good graces of the old lady. He had learned that she was a Maxwell before marriage, and adopting the same name, the game worked well.

The swindler cut his first visit short and returned to Atlanta, so he said. But yesterday he decided to pay his sister another friendly call and consequently appeared at her home about 9 o'clock in the evening.

Maxwell told the unsuspecting woman that he had just purchased extensive real estate in this city and that he lacked just \$5 of having enough money to complete the first payment. He humbly asked her if she could lend him the amount. She went to a merchant and mortgaged one of her pearls for the sum and gave it to Maxwell. He then suggested that she come to Atlanta on a visit, and consequently the two arrived in this city about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Maxwell left the widow at dawn, stating that he was going out to find the key to his house and that he would be back in a few minutes. But he never came. The widow sat in the gloomy waiting room for hours, weeping for her brother's return, and finally the truth began to dawn on her. Her brotherly experience had cost her just \$25 and traveling expenses.

Mrs. Jones then told her story to one of the attendants at the depot, who directed her to the station house. Then it was that the hapless widow groped her way through the motley crowd on Decatur street and told her experience to Sergeant Slaughter.

The detective at once realized that Maxwell is by this time many miles away from Atlanta and it would be useless to search the city for him. If he is ever caught, however, he will be prosecuted on the charge of cheating and swindling.

It may be that Maxwell is the same crook who worked Farmer Clarke of Rockdale county, seven days ago for \$50 and also his daughter. He is the same old gentleman five lots and orange groves in Florida for a small sum, and after securing his money, left the farmer in Atlanta, just as Mrs. Jones was left yesterday.

It seems that Maxwell, whoever he is, has one of the shrewdest swindlers that has struck this section in some time.

HE WILL GO TO COUNTY JAIL

MCCULLOUGH TO BE MOVED FROM THE STATION HOUSE.

Police Headquarters More Comfortable—Prisoner Does Not Like the Change.

John McCullough, the alleged Clayton county murderer, who is now confined at the station house, will probably be removed to Fulton county jail tomorrow.

Since McCullough was locked up after the famous murder three months ago at the special request of the sheriff of Clayton county, the prison is more comfortable than the jail.

The chief stated last night that he would make arrangements today toward having McCullough removed to the jail.

"The station house," said he, "is intended for city prisoners and not for the officials." He added that he had been told that McCullough had been kept at the jail as long as he has. The jail is the proper place for him, and it is most probable he will be removed in the near future.

Does Not Like the Idea.

That thought of being removed to the grim cell of the jail is not very pleasing to the prisoner. He states as long as he is forced to remain in prison he would rather be at the station house than anywhere else.

The alleged murderer is not confined in jail at police headquarters, and does not suffer much from confinement. He is allowed the liberty of the corridors, and in his rocking chair and reads the papers all day long. His meals are served from a restaurant, and he is not required to eat the rather uninviting jail food.

McCullough will get his first real taste of trial just now, for the defense have made no effort as yet to secure another trial for the prisoner before the next regular term of court next March. It is probable he will have to remain in jail until that date. He is somewhat more cheerful than immediately after the trial in Jonesboro two weeks ago, and still appears to be confident he will be acquitted in the next trial.

An Unprofitable Field.

The Columbus Ledger.

Wright's efforts to raise together a coalition and start a fire of opposition to Democratic nominee instead of the party he nominated him has fallen stillborn. He may be more who do not matter than those who do. His more gray matter hair has been combed with Muscovite, and he has done his duty by the democratic party. He has done his duty. Mr. Wright did this unprofitable field in which he is discord and cultivate

THE PASSING THROU

One million dollars taken in six weeks from one hole in the ground is a great strike, isn't it?

Stopping at the Aragon is a gentleman who did that once. D. M. Riordan is a name familiar to every one through the southwest. In Arizona there is no one who is more generally or favorably known. He has been in the territory for years and has been prominently identified with the territories development. While he has held no public office, he has been associated with the various administrations, for a long time he has been largely interested in gold mining and in the lumber trade. Last week he left his home at Flagstaff for a trip through the south. He is combining business with recreation and is accompanied by his daughter.

For the past three months Mr. Riordan has been with Professor Furness, an expert of the government, and with a party of professors and students from Princeton college, who spent the summer in Arizona studying the timber and geological resources. Mr. Riordan's strong smooth-shaven face indicates that he is a nature with a big, warm heart. One incident in his business life will illustrate his character. Five years ago he bought a large sawmill plant and a big tract of timber on the Santa Fe railroad in Arizona. He has made it a co-operative company by giving stock to the employees and now there is not a stockholder in the mill who is not a worker in it.

Mr. Riordan's gold interests are scattered over the territory. In his day he has taken out a great fortune from gold mines. Speaking last night of mining, he said:

"I suppose it is to keep gold the only standard of value that has done wonders in stimulating the nation's commerce. Men are looking for it in every place where it is a remote possibility of finding it and they are not only discovering rich fields, but they are improving on the methods of getting out the gold. There is activity everywhere. Old mines which were considered dead twenty years ago are being reopened, and in many places splendid results are being obtained. Old dump heaps are being worked over and our yield of gold is growing larger every year."

From the standpoint of a gold miner how do you view the movement to restore silver to its former place by gold's side as a standard of value?" Mr. Riordan was asked.

"From a commercial position and from the standpoint of one who is interested in his fellow man, I heartily advocate the free coinage of silver," Mr. Riordan replied. "I know it would be a blessing to mankind, though it would be to a small number of men who traffic in money. A pawn broker does loaning small amounts on large pledges. There are a few propositions from which no single gold standard champion can get away unless he runs the risk of subjects to sleep, making them walk about and imagining that they are playing baseball or running other antisocial games. If the exhibition does not come up to one of the classes, historical, musical, operatic or elocutionary, the hypnotist or the Lyceum theater management will have to pay down the half hundred dollars to the city to be used for educational purposes.

The authorities will probably visit the Lyceum tonight, or as soon as they can conveniently go, and watch the exhibition of the hypnotist. If it appears to them that they are playing baseball or running other antisocial games, if the exhibition does not come up to one of the classes, historical, musical, operatic or elocutionary, the hypnotist or the Lyceum theater management will have to pay down the half hundred dollars to the city to be used for educational purposes.

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"Open the hints to the free coinage of silver and the number of mints will be increased. As the number increases they will approach a point of stability and finally rest there. But we know that as a matter of values a standard is not stable."

"Have you any interests in silver mines?"

"Not a dollar, but you will find that all the gold miners are bimetalists. Strange to say, too, the silver mine owners are apathetic in this campaign. I know of my own knowledge that the silver mine owners do not care for it. Help him when he comes to get me to help him publish his books. In the west the gold miners are earnest advocates of free coinage of silver."

Colonel J. H. Estill, owner of The Savannah Morning News, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bourne leave this morning for Mobile, where Mr. Bourne is to be associated with Mr. Hugh Porter in the hotel business. Mr. Bourne has been one of the Kimball's head clerks for a year or more and has made many friends here.

Messrs. F. A. Hooper, Americus; E. L. Dennard, Perry; Bell A. Neal, Elberton; William Shreve, G. Stoen, John C. Stoen, Judge John I. Hall, Macon; R. W. Hunt, Augusta; Hal T. Lewis, Greensboro; Z. B. Rogers, Elberton and R. H. Wright, Augusta, were in Atlanta yesterday.

Colonel Addison Knowles, owner of The Daily Tribune, came down Monday with one dollar in his grip and when he left for home had it filled with advertising contracts.

"East Tennessee is developing into a big oil district," said Joe Baker, an old Pennsylvania oil man, yesterday. "Prospectors are busy. One company of which I know, the South Penn, will spend \$200,000 before the end of the year in new wells. One company has 40 barrels of oil in tanks per acre. The Oil Company is one of the best. Its Saturday run with 200 pounds of dynamite and the well responded satisfactorily. Some Georgians are interested up there, and they have a good thing. The Standard Oil Company is in the field, and you know it would not be there unless there was pay oil." An expert who has been over the field collecting fossils, says that there is an abundance on oil.

Some old friends of the late Tom Gibson were talking yesterday about his sad death in Syria last winter. Tom, they said, "was one of the light-hearted, happy men" out there. They are making him feel brighter and more cheerful for his presence, but he told me once that when he got off to himself his spirits changed and he had as serious mood as any one. With others, though, he was the soul of wit and mirth. Most of his friends consider him as genial and happy, but some how I think of him often as sitting in his far away consulate thinking of his old companions here at home and longing to be with them again."

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TAX ON HYPNOTISM?

State Officials Will Decide if It is an Educational Science.

IF NOT LEE MUST PAY TAX

State Law Exempts Histrionic, Musical, Operatic and Elocutionary Exhibitions, Taxes Others.

In what class of amusement does hypnotism properly belong? Is it a scientific or educational art, or is it to be placed in the same grade as common exhibitions, such as sleight of hand exhibitions, acrobatic performances, strolling entertainments, circuses, sideshows and the like?

These are questions which are troubling the attorney general and the comptroller of Georgia at this time, and upon which many are reaching a decision in a day or two. The question will be decided by the officials in their respective capacities and upon the turn of their opinion depends the establishment of an important precedent in the matter of collecting taxes.

CITY ENGINEER CLAYTON HOME AGAIN.—Captain E. M. Clayton, city engineer, has returned from a two weeks' visit to Asheville, N. C., where he has two brothers and other relatives and friends. He was refreshed and invigorated by the mountain air about Asheville, and says that his trip was an enjoyable one. He visited the residence of Mr. Vanderbilt, known as "Biltmore," and says the grounds are arranged after a splendid plan of civil engineering.

DUNLAP IN WASHINGTON.—United States Commissioner Broyles sentenced Leonard Bird to jail yesterday in default of \$500 bail. Bird was given a preliminary hearing on the charge of counterfeiting. It is recognized science entitled to the respect accorded by the classes of amusement generally known as histrionic, musical, operatic or elocutionary. If hypnotism is passed among the latter grades of amusement or art or any grade of similar in character or effect, then the state of Georgia will be cheated out of a tax of \$50 to be paid by the person who practices it.

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CARRIED TO MEANSVILLE.—Mrs. Laura Lampkin, widow of Lampkin, was carried to Meansville in a sedan chair after the death of her son, Mrs. R. H. Garwood, 49 Alexander street. She was thirty-five years of age, and was the widow of the late John Lampkin, who was an old and well respected citizen of Atlanta. Her remains were taken to Meansville, Ga., yesterday afternoon, at which place the interment will occur today.

JUDGE HAMMOND'S NEW MOTION.—Judge Hammond's new motion will probably be filed in the courts in a few days.

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JUROR BECOMES VERY ILL.

JUDGE REID DECLARAS A MISTRIAL.—Judge Reid declared a mistrial in a railroad damage suit No. Verdict in the Montag case.

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GRASPING AT STRAWS

Populist Managers Are Daily Growing
More Desperate.

FINAL SPURT IS NOW AHEAD

Last Effort To Be Made in the State
Campaign.

SOME CHARGES THAT WERE MADE RECENTLY

Populists Are Growing Desperate in
Their Efforts To Pull
Up In Line.

With desperation born of despair, driven to the utmost extremity, catching like a drowning man at every straw, the populists of the state are eking out the last days of the campaign.

The friends of Judge Jones are preparing their last stand. They are preparing to put out all their stump speakers and concentrate in one mighty final effort. Gwinnett, Gainesville, and Watson will have been compelled to do their best. The week will be put in the field and will be kept on the stump until the day of election comes.

The populists and Seab Wright will try to make their last stand. They are preparing to bring life back and rejuvenate their organization. They are gathering together to make one last death struggle. The most insignificant event is taken up and magnified beyond hope of recognition. What information is gained derogatory to the democratic party is immediately placed in circular form and broadcasted in every populist precinct. The artistic eye of Chairman John Cunningham devised the circulars, some of which are illustrated to more properly impress the idea upon the minds of those who read.

The Latest Turn.

How hard up the populists are for campaign material is shown by the way they keep harping on the Duncan case and the circular in which it was mentioned.

Another chapter in the discussion of this case was furnished by the local Wright organ yesterday in the shape of an affidavit which seeks to connect Chairman Clay directly with the issuance of the circulars.

The facts about these so-called Duncan circulars have been clearly and distinctly set forth in print. The responsibility for them has not for a minute been shirked by the gentlemen who were responsible for their getting out, and it has been clearly shown that beyond ordering the discontinuance of their distribution, so far as lay in his power, Chairman Clay had nothing to do with them.

There was published yesterday afternoon an affidavit signed by C. E. Martin, in which he states that Chairman Clay did know of the circulars. Martin was employed by the democratic committee in the mailing department. Last Saturday Chairman Clay let him go, this work in that department having been practically finished. He seems to have at once given to the populist managers the affidavit charging Chairman Clay with the responsibility of the circulars. The affidavit charges the state chairman with using language concerning the negroes that can only be expressed in dashes.

The affidavit is made in response to a letter from W. M. Tumlin, who is one of the local Wright workers.

Chairman Clay is out in an interview in which he characterizes this statement as a falsehood. Incidentally he shows how Martin came to be given a place at headquarters. It was on the request of prominent friends of Martin's family and was given because he was in dire financial circumstances.

What Chairman Clay Says.

Here is what Chairman Clay says about this last charge:

"A more infamous lie was never put in print. Mr. Martin came to me for work. He said his children were starving for something to eat. He was recommended by a gentleman in whom I had confidence and in whom I still have confidence. I am satisfied that this gentleman was imposed upon. I gave him something to eat to help him get along. I offered to advance him money to see if for a physician or his wife. Then Chairman Clay and sympathy I took my own private funds and helped him. A few weeks ago I told him I could not use him any longer. His friend begged me to keep him, as he was in great need of help. Last Saturday evening we could not keep him any longer, and on the 28th, after leaving us he made this affidavit."

"No one knows where I used the language charged in the letter. The man shows by his own statement his character. A more dirty, infamous lie was never published. Never did this man read a word or lie to me in his life. He remained in a different room. This poor, weak-minded creature is not responsible for this dirty work. The negro assassins and dirty Indians who procured this letter to aid their aims are alone responsible for the false statements in this letter."

The clerks at democratic headquarters say Martin was discharged Saturday. They all say they never heard Martin mention the Duncan circular before and none of them ever heard of such an conversation as set forth by Martin, and all of them say that the circular was destroyed when the chairman's attention was called to its contents."

Naturally the affidavit would carry no weight with it. The fact that the man who had been employed in a confidential capacity would make such a statement, even if it were true, would carry no weight. Chairman Clay's denial is not necessary.

A Boomerang to the Populists.

There was nothing to criticise in the first, and the various efforts made by the populists in their frantic efforts to secure some sort of political capital that would help them in this campaign have weakened their case with each succeeding chapter. The populists have not dared to criticise Governor Atkinson's pardon of the negro, which was

"POPS" AND G. O. P. WRIGHT AT NEWNAN

Mr. Cunningham and Colonel Buck
Hold a Conference.

RESULT NOT MADE PUBLIC

Colonel Buck Urged to Issue a Circular in Favor of Wright,
It Is Said.

The manager of the populist state campaign, Mr. John Cunningham, and the leader of the republican party, Colonel A. E. Buck, had a conference yesterday in the latter's office. What effect this conference may have upon the political situation in Georgia is a matter yet to be determined. Both gentlemen have been asked about the matter, but neither has given an answer that throws any light on the question.

Mr. Cunningham walked briskly into the United States building about noon. He did not tarry to ask for his mail or ask after the health of any of the officials who have offices on the lower floors, but was seated on the third floor by the elevator. In the room above the clerk's office he found Colonel Buck, who was engaged with his campaign correspondence.

Mr. Wright was the only speaker to arrive, and the only one who made a speech, although Colonel Carey J. Thorton, populist candidate for congress, gave moral support to the demonstration by his round robin.

The conference was, of course, a private one, and what transpired will not be known unless one of the two gentlemen sees fit to give it publicity. When asked about the conference, Mr. Cunningham said:

"There was no significance in it. I wanted to ask Colonel Buck a question and dropped over to see him to get an answer."

He was talking at the union depot yesterday afternoon.

"What about Wright and silver?" somebody asked.

"That's what gets me. Wright is going around the state apologizing for being on the populist ticket, talking nothing but prohibition, and ignoring everything else that we believe in. He hasn't said a word about the financial question that I have been able to hear, and he certainly does not declare himself for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1, as called for in the platform of our party."

"But he's not a goldbug." On this silver question there's just one safe rule, and that is if a fellow's not with us he's against us. Look at the company he keeps. That's suspicious, to say the least of it. Sam Jones is a goldbug, little Johnnie Graves is a goldbug. Hooper Alexander is a goldbug—why are they so anxious to help Seab? If it isn't in the hope of disrupting the democratic party, which has so energetically repudiated their views?"

There were several other populists and as many democrats in the crowd when the conversation occurred, and it set them all thinking. Several people who had heard recent speeches of the populist nominees testified that he ignored the money question altogether. At Greenville an effort was made to have him declare his views, but he ignored it.

Where does Seab Wright stand, anyway? Has he repudiated the financial plank in his party platform? Why does he keep apologizing for having accepted the populist nomination?

Hon. Charles L. Bartlett, congressman from the sixth district, was in the treasury for a few hours yesterday.

"The sixth district, so far as my advice goes concerned," said Congressman Bartlett, "is in excellent shape. I believe that we will carry every county in the district, and that the democratic counties will show increased majorities over two years ago. Nothing is so full of rumors as politics."

There was a serious purpose in Mr. Cunningham's visit for well down the road.

"The two heads of the populist and republican parties in Georgia are too busy to waste time over social calls with the state campaign less than a week off, and the national contest close at hand."

Mr. Cunningham is doing all in his power to assist the populist cause. According to Governor Atkinson, Colonel Buck is recognized as the most influential republican in the state, and his influence in favor of Wright and against Atkinson is earnestly desired by the manager of the populist campaign. Up to this time Colonel Buck has been a good soldier, but he probably failed to do his best for the cause.

He is now taking an active part in the state campaign. He is working hard exclusively to the advancement of Major R. Kinley's interests. He has complimented the work of Governor Atkinson on more than one occasion, and it is not probable that he will work to bring about a defeat.

Unrestigated politicians do not believe that Colonel Buck can be induced by the populist leaders to issue a circular to the members of his party advising them to vote against the democratic candidates except in national matters. If Mr. Cunningham tries to induce him to adopt this course he probably failed for the effort has been made before in the present campaign to get Col. B. M. T. to advise the negroes to vote to support Mr. Wright and each time it has failed utterly. Colonel Buck has many times told his followers that there was no party reason why they should support Wright but that as the republican party was with out a candidate of its own they were perfectly free to vote for the man of their individual preference.

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WILL FIX A NEW DATE

Judge Butt Will Re-Sentence Dr. Ryder
to Death.

LAW ON SUBJECT OVERLOOKED

The Judge's Omission Will Have No
Effect on the Case.

SOLICITOR GILBERT MAKES A STATEMENT

Judge Butt's Slip Will Not Be Used
by Attorneys as Ground
for a New Trial.

A new date for the execution of Dr. W. H. Ryder will be fixed and he will be re-sentenced to death within sixty days after he is found innocent, if the law requires.

An oversight Judge W. B. Butt, who sentenced Ryder fixed January 15th as the date of execution. The law requires that the execution of a criminal shall take place not less than twenty nor more than sixty days after he is found guilty.

That this law had not been strictly observed was called attention to by Mr. W. R. Power, of Marietta, and for a time many things were rumored as the consequence of the judge's slip. One rumor had it that the error was a technicality upon which Dr. Ryder could escape, but the slightest investigation showed that no such thing could happen; that the plain way out of the difficulty was to simply resentence the prisoner. Another rumor was to the effect that the attorneys of Ryder would use the fact as a ground for a new trial, but developments also show that this will not be done.

The unshod of the affair will be that Judge Butt will resentence Ryder to hang some time within the sixty days following immediately upon his conviction. This will fit the execution on some date prior to November 26th.

Mr. Price Gilbert yesterday wired The Constitution as follows concerning the affair:

"Cusseta, Ga., September 29.—Editor Constitution: Replying to your telegram received here today from Columbus a touching the sentence in the Ryder case: According to law the death sentence must be executed not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days from the date of sentence. In this case a date exceeding sixty days, January 15th, was named inadvertent and will require resentence. It can hit no other effect and there is scarcely a capital sentence executed on the original date named, the time necessary to go to the supreme court requiring a long time, and will be called to Columbus at the earliest, leaving Judge Martin to draw sentence to him, resenting at a date long enough to permit decision by the supreme court the limit was overlooked by Judge Butt, presiding, and Martin who drew the sentence."

"P. G. GILBERT,
"A Solon General."

Judge Butt's peculiar mistake also was not noticed at the time, it seems, although afterwards the point was raised and mentioned upon. The mistake was a harmless one, it is understood, as it can be easily rectified by Judge Butt resounding the sentence to the attorney for the defense with a few words, "I will fix a new trial." It will be based on an alleged error in the trial, and not the error of Judge Butt in sentencing the prisoner. Just when Judge Butt will resentence Dr. Ryder is not known. A gentleman who is conversant with the case said today that Judge Butt had fixed the date for a new trial within sixty days, he would "fix" his sentence as the 28th day of November would come around before the notice for a new trial would be acted upon, possibly, or before the supreme court had handed down its decision in the case.

MRS. FELTON'S SCRAP BOOK

Used To Throw Light on Recent Controversy.

At Home, Bartow County, September 28, 1898.—Editor Constitution: Columbus, N. J. Hammond, in an article to The Constitution, in which you have written yesterday, says: "I have been questioned as to its authenticity referring to Dr. Haygood's interview with an Elberton newspaper, in which he accused Dr. Felton and declared himself in favor of 'any and against' prohibition in politics." According to my scrap book, then published in The Gainesville Eagle, and published in The Marietta Daily Journal of the 26th of November, 1898, My attention has been directed to the fact that there was no paper by the name of Elberton Head just now.

Since Colonel Hammond has twice taken up this matter—once in furnishing the contents of his scrap-book to your reporter, to be reprinted in your paper, and yesterday appears over his own signature, on yesterday's paper, to clear away some of the doubts that appear to hamper a full discussion of Bishop Haygood's attitude toward prohibition. I was told at the time that Mr. Griggs, a resident of Elberton, held the promised interview with Dr. Haygood. Dr. F. C. Felton, however, it was reported in The Atlanta Journal, then copied into The Atlanta Eagle, and later into The Macon Telegraph. In include a copy of the interview, taken from The Eagle. You can print it when you see proper, but I do not think any good purpose would be served by republication, either of the interview or El. Felton's article, which I have printed back to back with which you so well have to it. There is no objection to their appearing from any personal hesitation on my part. But because I deem it impolitic, as far as the Methodist church and its members to defend himself, or explain his stand, but here to defend himself, or explain his stand, which contradicted the

record of nearly all his life previous to this strange interview.

Colonel Hammond displays surprising zeal in this interview, which it is difficult for me to understand. I am exceedingly sorry he did not apply to me for help, for I could have furnished him with a letter or two, written by Dr. Haygood, and pasted for the first time in The Macon Telegraph, in which he informs the public that it had not been his custom to trouble the press with corrections or misrepresentations that concerned himself, and the speed with which he sent them, as well as himself.

I clipped this extract from the Macon Telegraph, when it appeared, and found plans to have it republished for general distribution, so that you may have the benefit of my care in this matter. So, I send Colonel Hammond to a clearer understanding of the most modest question.

Dr. Haygood is reported as follows:

"About two weeks ago I had a conversation with one of my former pupils, a young man who is one of the editors of a paper published in Elberton. The conversation extended through an hour; many subjects were introduced and discussed, and in this matter he referred to what is called the interview with me.

"I am sure the young editor did not intentionally misrepresent me, but what is published in The Telegraph is not all that I have seen makes me say both him and I did that I did."

"Neither of us, notes, and I cannot undertake to recall words. This may come to my memory—I did not use the word 'error' in regard to the distinguished gentleman whom you mention, and I spoke with my name and views in The Telegraph. Nor did I affirm at a meeting of the Georgia State Education Association that Dr. Felton would run for nomination. We discussed it substantially that night another. The Telegraph of November 26th does exceed my views on the subject mentioned.

That the law had not been strictly observed was called attention to by Mr. W. R. Power, of Marietta, and for a time many things were rumored as the consequence of the judge's slip. One rumor had it that the error was a technicality upon which Dr. Ryder could escape, but the slightest investigation showed that no such thing could happen; that the plain way out of the difficulty was to simply resentence the prisoner. Another rumor was to the effect that the attorneys of Ryder would use the fact as a ground for a new trial, but developments also show that this will not be done.

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From A SOCIAL STANDPOINT



"And will you have a bit of curried chicken after the fish, madam? I think you'll find it quite tasty," says my little lodging house keeper, adding, with no small air of importance: "Curry is a great dish at the houses of country gentlemen, I assure you."

And so I ordered the curried chicken, and enjoyed it as it deserved to be, but I didn't know the keenness of the English palate on curry until I came back to my old country, which reminds me that a young Englishman said one always had to go to America to learn something about England. I had ignorantly fancied the taste for curry came to us directly from somewhere in the orient or occident, and never dreamed that our ancestors in Great Britain were eating it before Columbus was discovering America. The truth is, however, that curries have been renowned dishes in England since the days of Warren Hastings who said to have introduced curry powder into Great Britain upon his return from Calcutta.

A writer in The New York Sun finds some interesting facts concerning this article of diet in its preparation, some of which I give here as I found them:

"Curry is not so generally used as it should be, for it is especially useful in flavoring sauces, making them very appetizing, and it is a condiment that is much desired after it has been tried a few times. It can be served in a curry sauce, thus making a variety of dishes possible. In the East Indies, where curries are so much thought of, green peppers and the meat and milk of the cocoanut are usually added to the other ingredients."

To make a simple curry sauce put a large onion through a grater over a pan over the fire; add one onion cut into slices and cook until the onion is lightly browned. Then stir in one teaspoonful of curry powder and add gradually a generous cup of brown gravy or rich stock. Let the mixture boil fifteen minutes, then flavor with lemon juice and strain through a coarse sieve, and the sauce is ready to serve.

Another sauce is made as follows: Into the hot saucenpan put two spoonfuls of butter, one large onion and two sour apples chopped fine. Stir until they commence to color, then sprinkle in one tablespoonful of flour and a heaping teaspoonful of curry powder and stir well together. Gradually add one cup of rich stock and half a cup of cocoanut milk or cow's milk if preferred. Let the sauce cook fifteen minutes, then strain and serve.

Curry of Fish—One of the most appetizing ways of using the remains of baked or boiled fish is with a curry sauce. With a silver fork pick the fish into good-sized pieces and set it to one side. Put into a deep saucenpan a cup of water, a cup of rice and one of very finely chopped onion. When the onion is cooked stir in a teaspoonful of curry powder and, lastly, one cup of boiling water or milk and cook ten minutes. Add the fish, about three-quarters of a pound; turn the mixture on a hot platter and sprinkle chopped parsley over it. Garnish the platter with thick half slices of lemon.

A delicious sauce may be made of hard-boiled eggs. Melt two tablespooons of butter in a saucenpan and cook in it a small sliced onion. Mix one tablespooonful of corn starch with a tablespooonful of curry powder, make them into a paste with some clear cold stock and add it to the melted butter. Stir in a cup of milk and a cup of white stock to bulk and let it cook about fifteen minutes. Season with salt and pepper and strain. Shell hard-boiled eggs, which should have been kept warm in hot water; cut the eggs into halves lengthwise, arrange them upon squares of buttered toast and pour the same over the garnish the platter with a sprig of parsley.

Thunder Cloud—The Sioux Brave who became an artist's model. He met Miss Hattie Hasbagen, a Romantic Young Artist, and They were Married in Her Studio, surrounded by the Trappings of the Redskins.

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SHE WEDDED AN INDIAN.

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Hattie and her hubby have been pictured by that enterprising sheet, The New York Journal, and an interesting story is told about their wedding. She is a native of New York, born in the apartment house at No. 9 East Fifty-first street, surrounded by the relatives of the Sioux. Mr. and Mrs. Thunder Cloud now live happily. In the city directory Thunder Cloud's name will appear as Dominick Plante. He is Thunder Cloud to all his friends, and the former Miss Hasbagen is Mrs. Thunder Cloud.

The bride is romantic by nature, as might easily be guessed. She is twenty-two years old. Her eyes are black and as fascinating as dazzling gems. They are curtailed by dark, heavy lashes. She has black hair worn in fluffy style, a little figure, rather small and a face plump enough to be angelic.

Thunder Cloud does not carry a tomahawk or go about in feathers and war paint. He claims to a living refutation of the charge that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." He was born in the Caughnawaga country in Canada, some thirty-four years ago, and a few years later was carried as a passenger to the north of Minnesota. His mother was a full-blood Sioux and his father was a half-blood Chippewa.

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Miss Hasbagen heard of Thunder Cloud through a water color exhibited by Otto Wix, in which the Indian brave was the central figure. It was two years ago. She was then twenty, just out of school, and the noble red man excited her enthusiasm. She painted him for her mother to let him paint her. Mrs. Hasbagen was delighted, and when the mixture is heated turns it into the center of a hot platter and places around the lobster a wall of boiled rice or pieces of crisp buttered toast.

Revival of Miniature Painting. Although miniature painting had its birth in England, the re-incarnation of the day is more likely at present to be seen in America, a great deal of the new work having probably derived from some late American predecessor—the graceful and elegant gift of painting great and little scenes as old artists were wont to do in the family term the art of miniaturizing. This girl in Miss Hasbagen's studio has been made up before she found her

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large onion and two sour apples chopped fine.

Stir until they commence to color, then

sprinkle in one tablespoonful of flour and a heaping teaspoonful of curry powder and stir well together. Gradually add one cup of rich stock and half a cup of cocoanut milk or cow's milk if preferred. Let the sauce cook fifteen minutes, then strain and serve.

Curry of Fish—One of the most appetizing ways of using the remains of baked or boiled fish is with a curry sauce. With a silver fork pick the fish into good-sized pieces and set it to one side. Put into a deep saucenpan a cup of water, a cup of rice and one of very finely chopped onion. When the onion is cooked stir in a teaspoonful of curry powder and, lastly, one cup of boiling water or milk and cook ten minutes. Add the fish, about three-quarters of a pound; turn the mixture on a hot platter and sprinkle chopped parsley over it. Garnish the platter with thick half slices of lemon.

A delicious sauce may be made of hard-boiled eggs. Melt two tablespooons of butter in a saucenpan and cook in it a small sliced onion. Mix one tablespooonful of corn starch with a tablespooonful of curry powder, make them into a paste with some clear cold stock and add it to the melted butter. Stir in a cup of milk and a cup of white stock to bulk and let it cook about fifteen minutes. Season with salt and pepper and strain. Shell hard-boiled eggs, which should have been kept warm in hot water; cut the eggs into halves lengthwise, arrange them upon squares of buttered toast and pour the same over the garnish the platter with a sprig of parsley.

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RAIN WAS NEEDED

The Past Week Has Been a Dry One for the Growing Crops.

YESTERDAY'S RAINS GENERAL

Last Crop Bulletin of the Season Tells News That Is Not Encouraging.

Weather Forecaster Marbury yesterday issued his last weekly crop bulletin for this season. His reason for discontinuing the report is the fact that the crop season is already so far advanced that the bulletins are hardly necessary.

The final bulletin shows that the week has been a dry one and that the most of the crops are suffering from lack of moisture. Rains were falling yesterday in nearly every section of the state and they promise to bring relief to the growing crops. A few frosts have been reported. Cotton is being rapidly picked and the entire crop is practically made. Corn is being gathered. The bulletin is as follows:

While dry weather has prevailed over most of the state the major portion of the week a good many localities have favored with good seasonal showers, which were beneficial to pastures, and served, in some instances, to save the seed of turnip seed and the commencement of fall plowing. Cotton is about all picked and saved, a thing almost unprecedented in the history of its cultivation in this section. The average yield of this crop will be over half the normal. Corn is now being harvested. Fall fields are being plowed. Pastures and all spring wells are drying up. Streams, springs and wells are falling rapidly. Today general rains are falling throughout the state, and grasses and pastures will be benefited. Fall plowing and seeding will probably begin now.

Northern Georgia.

The past week has been cooler than for some time, but the drought remains. Farmers in a few favored localities have had rain, while local situations are unusually small, and the yield is much less than the average. Where good showers have fallen farmers have taken advantage of the season afforded to sow turnip seed. No wheat has yet been sown, as the ground has been to hard and dry for plowing. Now that cotton has been harvested, all attention is turned to the turnip seed, which is being sown in great quantities to getting in the late corn. This crop, while fairly good, is somewhat lower than last year. Potatoes and other minor crops are very inferior, and the yield considerably below the normal. Gardens are a total failure, and pastures are also doing poorly. The present rains, which are general over the state, will give them considerable, as well as replenish the water supply. Stock is looking very thin and bad on account of poor pastures.

Middle Georgia.

Rain fell in some counties on the night of the 22d, but since dry weather has continued, cotton has been harvested, though the yield in this section of the state will not be much over half the average. Where rain has fallen, vegetation shows new life. A number of farmers sowed turnip seed and commenced plowing for fall seedbeds. The rule is very poor, affording very little manure for stock, and as a consequence stock looks badly. Wells, springs and streams have failed for the first time in years. Corn is now being gathered and a fair yield is reported. All minor crops are very poor. Gardens are a total failure, and the yield to reviving by means of rain is general, and will be very beneficial in many ways, putting the ground in condition for fall seedling, reviving pastures and replenishing the water supply.

Southern Georgia.

The past week has been cool on the nights of the 22d, but since dry weather has continued, cotton has been harvested, though the yield in this section of the state will not be much over half the average. Where rain has fallen, vegetation shows new life. A number of farmers sowed turnip seed and commenced plowing for fall seedbeds. The rule is very poor, affording very little manure for stock, and as a consequence stock looks badly. Wells, springs and streams have failed for the first time in years. Corn is now being gathered and a fair yield is reported. All minor crops are very poor. Gardens are a total failure, and the yield to reviving by means of rain is general, and will be very beneficial in many ways, putting the ground in condition for fall seedling, reviving pastures and replenishing the water supply.

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